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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	A'	TTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/677,545	10/02/2000	Schrems Martin		GR 99 P 4724	3079
7	590 12/01/2003			EXAM	INER
LERNER AND GREENBERG, P.A.				NGUYEN, CUONG QUANG	
Post Office Bo Hollywood, Fl				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,oou, 11				2811	

DATE MAILED: 12/01/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	pplicant(s)	174
	09/677,545	MARTIN ET AL.	
C Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cuong Q Nguyen	2811	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory provided to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by second part of the received by the Office later than three months after the received patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DN. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may n. a reply within the statutory minimum of t eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) M tatute, cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed hirty (30) days will be considered timely. DNTHS from the mailing date of this communication ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	on.
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _	<i>.</i>		
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)□ 1	This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for all closed in accordance with the practice und			s
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1 and 3-24 is/are pending in the a	application.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-19 is/are with			
5)⊠ Claim(s) <u>20-22 and 24</u> is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1 and 3-9</u> is/are rejected.			
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>23</u> is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	nd/or election requirement.		
Application Papers		•	
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exam	miner.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)	accepted or b) ☐ objected t	o by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co	•		(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by th	e Examiner. Note the attach	ed Office Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fo a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents.	nents have been received.		
2. Certified copies of the priority documents3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International But	priority documents have been priority documents have been priority.	en received in this National Stage	
* See the attached detailed Office action for a 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for don since a specific reference was included in th 37 CFR 1.78. a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language	nestic priority under 35 U.S.(e first sentence of the specif	C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application or in an Application Data Sh	
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for don reference was included in the first sentence	nestic priority under 35 U.S.	C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specifi	
Attachment(s)			
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9483) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No. 	3) 5) Notice of	v Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arnold (US 5,937,296) in view of Nishimura (US 4,949,138) and further in view of Economikos et al. (US 6,180,480).

Regarding claim 1, Arnold discloses a trench capacitor structure comprising: a substrate (12) having a trench formed therein, wherein the trench having an upper portion and a lower portion; an insulation collar (50, 58) formed in upper portion of the trench; a buried well (16) formed in the substrate, wherein the lower portion of the trench extending partly through the buried well; a capacitor dielectric layer (34, a silicon oxide or a silicon nitride layer) lining the lower and upper regions of the trench; and a conductive trench filling (32) formed in the trench. See Arnold's Fig.1.

Arnold does not teach that the capacitor dielectric layer (34) can be formed of tungsten oxide and the conductive trench filling formed of tungsten-containing material disposed in upper and lower regions of the trench.

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Nishimura discloses a capacitor structure comprising a capacitor dielectric layer (15) is formed of silicon oxide, silicon nitride or tungsten oxide. See Nishimura's Fig.4 and col.2, lines 22-68.

Economikos et al. discloses a trench capacitor structure comprising a tungstencontaining material (30, 56) filled an upper region and a lower regions of a trench to form a storage node of the trench capacitor. See Economikos et al.'s Fig.6.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form the capacitor dielectric layer of tungsten oxide instead of silicon nitride or silicon oxide as taught by Nishimura because these material are art recognized material for forming the capacitor dielectric layer and they are interchangeable. Moreover, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so because tungsten oxide has a very high dielectric constant comparing with silicon oxide or silicon nitride. It also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate tungsten-containing filling material for forming the capacitor storage node as taught by Economikos et al. into Arnold's device in order to obtain a capacitor trench with completely filled conductive material. See Economikos et al.'s col.2, lines 23-30.

Regarding claim 3, the device formed by the combination of Arnold and Nishimura has capacitor dielectric layer of tungsten oxide which is the same material as claimed device. Therefore, the tungsten oxide capacitor dielectric layer in the device formed by the combination of Arnold and Nishimura inherently has a dielectric constant greater 50 as claimed.

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Regarding claim 9, as shown in Arnold's Fig.9, a vertical transistor formed in the trench.

Claims 4-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arnold in view of Nishimura, Economikos et al. and further in view of Wallace et al. (US 6,277,681).

Arnold, Nishimura and Economikos et al. substantially teach all the limitations of claims 1, 3, and 9 as shown above but fails to teach that barrier layers formed between the capacitor dielectric layer and the capacitor electrodes.

Wallace et al. discloses a capacitor structure (col.1, lines 20-23) comprising silicon nitride barrier layer (13, 17) formed between the high dielectric constant layer (15) and conductive layers. See Wallace et al.'s Fig.2.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the barrier layers as taught by Wallace et al. into the device formed by the combination of Arnold, Nishimura and Economikos et al. in order to dopants in the conductive layers diffusing into the dielectric layer. See Wallace et al.'s col.3 lines 15-20.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-9 have been considered but are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Economikos et al. does not teach that the trench filling material is tungsten-containing material. In response, the device being formed by the combination of Arnold, Nishimura and Economikos et al. includes a tungsten-containing material in the trench as discussed above. It is noted that, the claimed language in

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claim 1 does not require the tungsten-containing material filling entirely the trench, so a portion of the trench having tungsten-containing material still meet the claimed language.

Allowable Subject Matter

- 3. Claim 23 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- 4. Claims 20-22 and 24 are allowed.
- 5. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: the combination of above references appears to be the closest prior art reference. However, this combination fails to teach the following: the trench is entirely filling of tungsten containing material (claim 23); an insulation layer disposed on a top surface of dielectric layer and extending from the upper end of barrier layer to upper end of insulation collar and dielectric layer (claim 20). Prior art of record fails to teach or suggest to incorporate these limitations into above references to arrive at the claimed device.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

- Papers related to this application may be submitted to Technology center (TC) 2800 by facsimile transmission. Papers should be faxed to TC 2800 via the TC 2800 Fax center located in Crystal Plaza 4, room 4-C23. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1989). The Group 2811 Fax Center number is (703) 872-9306. The Group 2811 Fax Center is to be used only for papers related to Group 2811 applications.
- 8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or any earlier communication from the Examiner should be directed to CUONG Q NGUYEN whose telephone number is (703) 308-1293. The Examiner is in the Office generally between the hours of 6:30 AM to 5:00 PM (Eastern Standard Time) Monday through Thursday.
- 9. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor Eddie Lee who can be reached on (703) 308-1690. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.
- 10. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Technology Center Receptionists whose telephone number is 308-0956.

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Cuong Nguyen

Primary examiner

11/26/03